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Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody
Laminin Antibody
Catalog # ASR5157

Specification

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody has been tested by IHC and was assayed by immunoblot and found to be reactive against Laminin at a dilution of 1:5,000 to 1:10,000. Anti-Laminin (Human) (RABBIT) Antibody was also assayed against 1.0 µg of Laminin in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Rabbit IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:4,000 to 1:8,000 of the stock concentration is suggested for this product. For immunohistochemistry on paraffin embedded tissue dilute the product 1:50 to 1:200. Specific conditions should be optimized by researcher.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.125 M Sodium Borate, 0.075 M Sodium Chloride, 0.005 M EDTA, pH 8.0**
Immunogen	**Anti-Laminin Antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a mixture of synthetic peptides corresponding to regions of adherence on laminin.**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3912

Other Names
3912

Purity
Anti-Laminin has been prepared by immunoaffinity chromatography using immobilized human placental laminin followed by extensive cross-adsorption against human serum proteins and

collagen and non-collagen extracellular matrix proteins to remove any unwanted specificities. Typically less than 1% cross-reactivity against other extracellular matrix proteins was detected by ELISA against purified standards. This antibody reacts with most mammalian Laminins and has negligible cross-reactivity with Type I, II, III, IV, V or VI Collagens or Fibronectin. Non-specific cross-reaction of anti-Laminin antibodies with other human serum proteins or non-Laminin extracellular matrix proteins is negligible.

Storage Condition
Store vial at 4° C prior to opening. This product is stable at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage, mix with an equal volume of glycerol, aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name LAMB1

Function
Binding to cells via a high affinity receptor, laminin is thought to mediate the attachment, migration and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components. Involved in the organization of the laminar architecture of cerebral cortex. It is probably required for the integrity of the basement membrane/glia limitans that serves as an anchor point for the endfeet of radial glial cells and as a physical barrier to migrating neurons. Radial glial cells play a central role in cerebral cortical development, where they act both as the proliferative unit of the cerebral cortex and a scaffold for neurons migrating toward the pial surface.

Cellular Location
Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Note=Major component

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-Laminin (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Anti-Laminin detects laminin. Laminins are an important and biologically active part of the basal lamina, influencing cell differentiation, migration, adhesion as well as phenotype and survival. The laminins are a family of glycoproteins that are an integral part of the structural scaffolding in almost every tissue of an organism. They are secreted and incorporated into cell-associated extracellular matrices. Defective laminins can cause muscles to form improperly, leading to a form of muscular

dystrophy, lethal skin blistering disease and defects of the kidney filter. Anti-Laminin Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling and Signal Transduction research.